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(54) 【発明の名称】 マグネシウム合金鋳造品の結晶粒微細化方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 ダイオキシンを発生することなく結晶組織を 微細にすることにより機械的性質を改善することができ るマグネシウム合金鋳造品の結晶粒微細化方法を提案す る。

【解決手段】 アルミニウム (A1) 及びマンガン (M n)を含有するマグネシウム合金融液中に、純カーボン (C) 粉末を添加するか、炭素 (C) 源と共に五酸化ニ オブ (Nb2O5) 又は五酸化二バナジウム (V2O5) を 添加することにより、鋳造組織の結晶粒を微細化する。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 アルミニウム (A1) 及びマンガン (Mn) を含有するマグネシウム合金融液中に、純カーボン (C) 粉末を添加することにより、鋳造組織の結晶粒を 微細化することを特徴とするマグネシウム合金鋳造品の 結晶粒微細化方法。

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【請求項2】 アルミニウム(A1)及びマンガン(Mnn)を含有するマグネシウム合金融液中に、炭素(C)源と共に五酸化ニオブ(Nb2Os)又は五酸化ニバナジウム(V2Os)を添加することにより、鋳造組織の結晶 10粒を微細化することを特徴とするマグネシウム合金鋳造品の結晶粒微細化方法。

【請求項3】 融液量に対する五酸化ニオブ(Nb 2Os) 又は五酸化二バナジウム(V2Os)の添加量は 0.1~3%であり、添加温度は993~1073Kで あることを特徴とする請求項2に記載のマグネシウム合 金鋳造品の結晶粒微細化方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ダイオキシンを発 20 生することなく結晶組織を微細にすることにより機械的 性質を改善することができるマグネシウム合金鋳造品の 結晶粒微細化方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】アルミニウム (A1) を含有するマグネ シウム合金、例えばAZ系の結晶粒微細化方法として、 微細化剤の添加を必要としない方法と必要とする方法と が知られている。前者は、合金融液(溶湯)を融点以上 150~250℃程度(1123~1173K)まで過 熱し、5~15分(0.3~0.9ks)程度保持した後 30 に鋳造温度まで急冷する過熱処理法であり、この処理法 における微細化機構は、AI-Mn-(Fe)化合物による異 質核生成であると言われている。しかし、この方法は、 処理温度が高いため、エネルギーコストがかかり、溶湯 の酸化防止、溶湯鍋の保守点検作業にも費用がかさみ、 経済性や安全性確保にも問題が多かった。後者には、溶 湯に炭素 (C) を含む化合物を750℃ (1023K) 前後で添加する炭素添加法があり、この方法における微 細化機構は、化合物中のCと溶湯中のAlとが反応した アルミニウム炭化物 (Al4 C3) による異質核生成であ ると言われている。しかし、工業的には微細化剤として C2 C16が添加されていたが、ダイオキシン(2,3,7,8-テトラクロロジベンゾp-ダイオキシンC12(C6H2)O 2(C6 H2) C12) 類が発生するため、現在は使用が禁止 されている。またこれら以外にも第二塩化鉄法(Elfina l法)があり、塩化鉄(FeCl3)を760℃(1053 K) 前後にて添加し、30~60分(1.8~3.6k s) 保持する方法であり、A1-Mn-Fe化合物が異質核と なり、結晶粒微細化が起こると言われており、Mnが一 定値以上含まれていないと顕著に微細化しないと報告さ 50

れている。しかし、この方法はFeとMgの局部電池作用により耐食性が損なわれるので現在は行われていない。 【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前述のように微細化剤の添加による微細化処理は、過熱処理に比べて処理温度が低く、大量溶解に適した処理であるという利点がある。そこで、ダイオキシンが発生する微細化剤C2C16に代わる代用の微細化剤が希求されていた。さらに、前記の第二塩化鉄法による微細化においては、Feでは耐食性を損なうので、これに代わる他の元素を添加することにより、耐食性を損なうことがなく、A1-Mn化合物の構造を変化させ、Mgの核生成物質として作用させて微細化を図ることを目的とする。

[0004]

【課題を解決するために手段】本発明は前記に鑑み提案されたものであって、第1の発明としてアルミニウム (A1) 及びマンガン (Mn) を含有するマグネシウム合金融液中に、純カーボン (C) 粉末を添加することにより、結晶粒を微細化することを特徴とするマグネシウム合金鋳造品の結晶粒微細化方法に関するものである。

【0005】また、本発明は、第2の発明としてアルミニウム (A1) 及びマンガン (Mn) を含有するマグネシウム合金融液中に、炭素 (C) 源と共に五酸化ニオブ (Nb2O5) 又は五酸化ニバナジウム (V2O5) を添加することにより、結晶粒を微細化することを特徴とするマグネシウム合金鋳造品の結晶粒微細化方法をも提案するものである。

[0006]

【発明の実施の形態】前記本発明の第1の発明及び第2の発明に用いるA1及びMnを含有するマグネシウム合金は、特にその組成について限定するものではないが、以下の説明においては、その組成中にA1を含有し、不純物としてMnを含み、例えば砂型鋳物にも用いられるA291合金を用いる。

【0007】また、前記第1の発明に用いる純カーボン粉末は、後述する実施例(図1)では超高純度アルゴン (Ar) ガスキャリアーを伴った 5μ m以下のグラファイトを用いたが、特にこれらに限定するものではない。例えばキャリアーガスはヘリウム(He) ガスでも良いし、粒径は小さいほど良い。また、活性炭(単独)でも良い。

【0008】また、純カーボン粉末の添加温度は105 3K以上の高温ほど短時間で微細化が達成されるが、溶 湯が発火する虞があるので、1023K程度が好まし い。

【0009】前記第2の発明に用いる炭素源としては、Nb2O5又はV2O5の併用を前提とするので、前記純カーボン粉末を用いる必要はなく、炭酸(CO2)ガス等の気体でも良いし、活性炭等の固体でも良く、適宜形態の炭素源を用いることができる。

【0010】また、前記第2の発明に用いるNb2O5又 はV2O5は、粉末でも良く、塊状(タブレット、ペレッ トなど)に成形したものでも良い。前記炭素源として活 性炭等を用いる場合には、混合して塊状に成形して添加 しても良い。これらNb2O5又はV2O5の溶湯(合金融 液) 量に対する添加量は、0.1~3%が好ましい。 0. 1%未満では十分な結晶粒の微細化効果が認められ い。即ち炭酸(CO2)ガス単独や活性炭単独の方が十 分な微細化効果が得られる。また3%を超える添加量で はそれ以上の結晶粒微細化効果は認めらず、不純物含有 量が増加するので得られる鋳造体の機械的特性などが低 下する。尚、未処理の粒径レベルは約140~200μ m程度であり、これを微細化できれば微細化の効果は認 められることになるが、合金の結晶組織は微細なほど望 ましいので、より高い微細化効果を得るための条件設定 として100μm以下を目標とした。また、この100 μm以下の微細化が認められたものには、結晶粒内に球 状化したMn化合物が散在していることが見出され、機 械的性質の向上が期待される。

【0011】また、Nb2O5又はV2O5の添加温度は9 93~1073Kが好ましく、より好ましくは1033 ~1073Kである。相対的に添加温度が高い方が結晶 粒の微細化効果は大きく、993 Kより低い温度では十分な結晶粒の微細化効果が認められず、また1073 Kより高い温度ではそれ以上の結晶粒微細化効果は認められず、むしろエネルギーコストの増大等の問題を生ずる。特に添加温度が1073 KではNb2 Os Y はV2 Os の添加量にかかわらず、即ち最低限(0.1%)でも高い微細化効果が得られることが見出された。

[0012]

【実施例】実施例1 〔純カーボン粉末を添加する方法〕 1-1) 坩堝の作製

Niを含有しないFe-Cr系のSUS 430ステンレス鋼 (Fe-18%Cr)を用い、この板を円筒形に曲げてガス 溶接により坩堝を作製した。さらに耐高温酸化性を向上 させるため純A1浴により浸漬メッキを施し、その後過 熱拡散により坩堝表面にMgと濡れの少ないFeA13層を形成させた。また、坩堝を含む全ての鋳造器具には特級 試薬の酸化マグネシウムを塗り、合金溶解の際の不純物の混入を防いだ。

【0013】1-2)試験方法

実験には市販材のAZ91Eマグネシウム合金を用い た。この組成を表1に示す。

【表 1 】

AZ91Eマグネシウム合金の化学成分

(mass%)

ΑI	Zn	Mn	Si	Cu	Νi	Fe	М g
9. 01	0. 82	0. 22	0. 01	0. 001	0. 0002	0. 0017	Bal

実験装置は図1に示すように超高純度Ar(アルゴン)ガスボンベから供給される超高純度Arガスを炭素粉末飛散ユニットに導入し、 5μ m炭素粉末(グラファイト)を溶湯内に吹き込む方式で行った。尚、炭素粉末飛散ユニットでは、タンク底部に 5μ m炭素粉末を入れ、間欠的に超高純度Arガスを吹き込んでタンク内に飛散させた 5μ m炭素粉末を200メッシュ金網を通して溶湯内に導入するようにした。インゴット表面の不純物を除去するために硝酸で酸洗いを行い、700gの合金を坩堝に入れ、電気炉を用いて溶解を行った。

試験 A; 合金溶解後、添加温度 9 7 3, 9 9 3, 1 0 1 3, 1 0 2 3, 1 0 5 3 及び 1 0 7 3 Kにて、5 μ m炭 40 素粉末を 0.6 ks添加した。比較のために未処理のもの(未処理材)、Arガスのみのものも作製し、鋳造を行い、光学顕微鏡にて鋳造組織の平均結晶粒径の測定を行った。

試験 B;添加温度 1023 Kにて、 5μ m炭素粉末の添加時間を0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8 ksに変化させて同様に測定を行った。

試験 C; 添加温度 1053及び1073 Kにて、5 μ m 炭素粉末の添加時間を0.3, 0.6, 0.9 ksに変化さ せて同様に測定を行った。

【0014】1-3) 試験結果

試験Aの結果; 5 μ m炭素粉末の添加時間が 0.6 ksである場合の、添加温度と鋳造組織の平均結晶粒径との関係を図2に示した。また、その光学顕微鏡による鋳造組織を図3に示した。図2より明らかなように未処理材の平均結晶粒径は138μm程度であり、添加温度1000K程度以上であれば微細化効果が認められた。特に1023K以上の添加温度、さらには1053K以上の添加温度で著しい微細化効果が得られた。

試験 B の結果; 5 μ m 炭素粉末の添加温度が 1023 K である場合の添加時間を変化させた場合の光学顕微鏡による鋳造組織を図4に示した。図4より明らかなように添加時間0.6 ks以上であれば微細化効果が認められ、特に0.9 ks以上で著しい微細化効果が得られた。

試験 C の結果; 5 μ m 炭素粉末の添加温度が 1 0 5 3 及 び 1 0 7 3 K である場合の添加時間を変化させた場合の 光学顕微鏡による鋳造組織を図 5 に示した。図 5 より明 らかなように添加時間 0.3 ksでも十分な微細化効果が 認められ、特に 0.6 ks以上が好ましかった。

【0015】実施例2〔炭素源及びNb2Osを添加する 方法〕

50 2-1) 坩堝及びホスホライザの作製

前記1-1) と同様に坩堝を作製した。また同じ材料により、燃焼防止用の蓋とNb2 O5を添加するためのホスホライザも作製した。

【0016】2~2)試験方法

前記1-2)と同様のAZ91Eマグネシウム合金を用い、図6の実験装置を用い、図7に示す手順にて試験を行った。

試験D;まず始めに、Nb2O5が効果的に微細化に作用する温度を調べるために添加量を一定(0.5 mass%)にして添加を行った。合金溶解後、添加温度993,1 10013,1033,1055及び1073KにてタブレットにしたNb2O5をホスホライザで溶湯量に対して0.5 mass%(以下、%と記す)添加し、反応終了後、炉外にて大気放冷し、973Kにてφ20mm、高さ100mmの丸棒金型(室温)に注湯した。注湯の際にはCO2+SF6混合ガスを溶湯及び鋳型に吹き付け、CO2を炭素源とすると共に溶湯の燃焼を防いだ。比較のために未処理のもの(未処理材)も作製し、鋳造を行い、光学顕微鏡にて鋳造組織の平均結晶粒径の測定を行った。

試験E;次に上述の実験において結晶粒の微細化効果が 20 認められたNb2Os添加温度(1033,1053及び1073K)について、Nb2Os添加量を0.1,0.2,0.5及び1%と変化させ、上記と同様に鋳造した。また、組織観察のために急冷により生じた共晶を固溶させるために、673K,14.4ksにて溶体化処理を行った。得られた試料の組織観察には、光学顕微鏡を用い、切片法にて平均結晶粒径の測定を行った。

【0017】2-3)試験結果

試験Dの結果:図8は鋳造組織の平均結晶粒径に及ぼす Nb2 O5の添加温度の関係を示したものである。また、 その光学顕微鏡による鋳造組織を図9に示した。未処理 材の平均結晶粒径は約192μmであり、これに比べて 図8より明らかなように何れも微細化していたが、特に 1033, 1055及び1073Kにおいて平均結晶粒 径が100μm以下となり、顕著な微細化効果が認めら れた。即ち添加温度が高温になるに従い、結晶粒径が細 かくなる傾向が見られ、添加されたNb2 O5が高温であ るほど還元反応が進み、高い微細化効果が得られた。 試験Eの結果;図10は特に高い微細化効果が見られた 添加温度1033,1053及び1073KについてN 40 b2 O5添加量を変化させた際の鋳造組織の変化、即ち鋳 造組織の平均結晶粒径に及ぼすNb2 O5添加量と添加温 度との関係を示したものである。また、その光学顕微鏡 による鋳造組織を図11及び図12に示した。図10よ り明らかなように1033及び1073Kでは、Nb2O 5添加量に関係なく平均して微細化している傾向が見ら

れ、またMn化合物の球状化が顕著に観察された。特に1073 Kでは非常に細かい粒径(約 60μ m)が得られた。しかし、1053 Kについては添加量の増加に伴い結晶粒が細かくなる傾向が見られた。

【0018】以上本発明を実施例に基づいて説明したが、本発明は前記実施例に限定されるものではなく、特許請求の範囲に記載の構成を変更しない限りどのようにでも実施することが可能である。

[0019]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明のマグネシウム合金鋳造品の結晶粒微細化方法は、ダイオキシンを発生することなく結晶組織を微細にすることにより機械的性質を改善することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】実施例1で使用した実験装置を示す模式図である。

【図2】実施例1における5μm炭素粉末の添加温度と 鋳造組織の平均結晶粒径との関係を示すグラフである。

【図3】実施例1における5μm炭素粉末の添加温度を変化させた場合の鋳造組織を示す光学顕微鏡写真の複写である。

【図4】実施例1における5μm炭素粉末の添加温度を 1023Kとし、添加時間を変化させた場合の鋳造組織 を示す光学顕微鏡写真の複写である。

【図5】実施例1における5μm炭素粉末の添加温度を 1053及び1073Kとし、添加時間を変化させた場合の鋳造組織を示す光学顕微鏡写真の複写である。

【図6】実施例2で使用した実験装置を示す模式図である。

【図7】実施例2の実験手順を示すフローである。

【図8】実施例2における鋳造組織の平均結晶粒径に及ぼすNb2O5の添加温度の関係を示すグラフである。

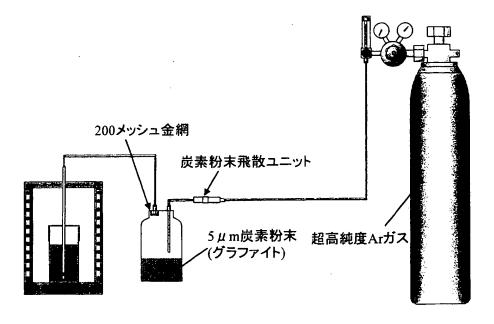
【図9】実施例2におけるNb2O5の添加温度を変化させた場合の鋳造組織を示す光学顕微鏡写真の複写である。

【図10】実施例2におけるNb2O5の添加温度1033,1053及び1073Kにおける鋳造組織の平均結晶粒径に及ぼすNb2O5添加量と添加温度の影響を示すグラフである。

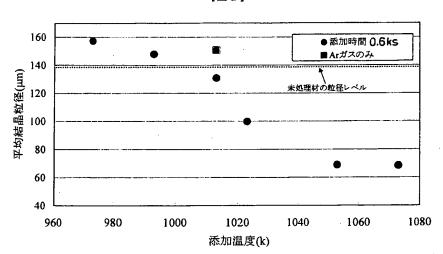
6 【図11】実施例2におけるNb2O5の添加温度を10 33及び1053Kとし、添加量を変化させた場合の鋳造組織を示す光学顕微鏡写真の複写である。

【図12】実施例2におけるNb2Osの添加温度を10 73Kとし、添加量を変化させた場合の鋳造組織を示す 光学顕微鏡写真の複写である。

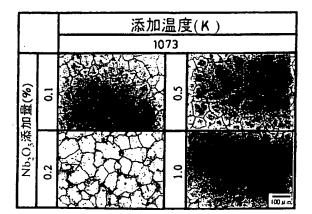
【図1】



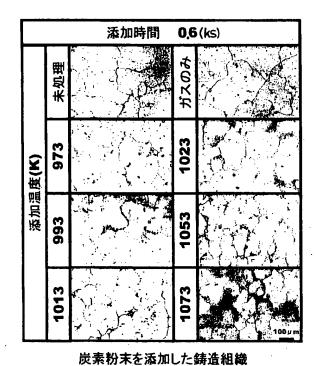
【図2】



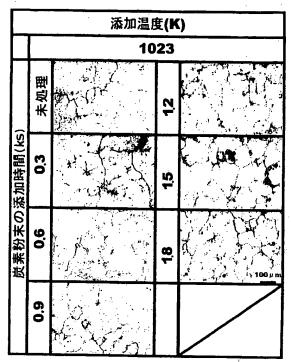
【図12】



【図3】

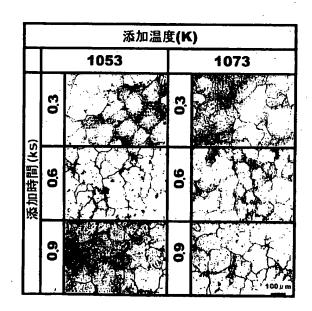


【図4】



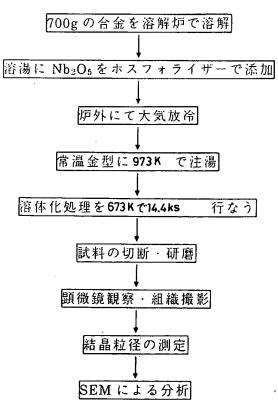
炭素粉末を添加した鋳造組織

【図5】

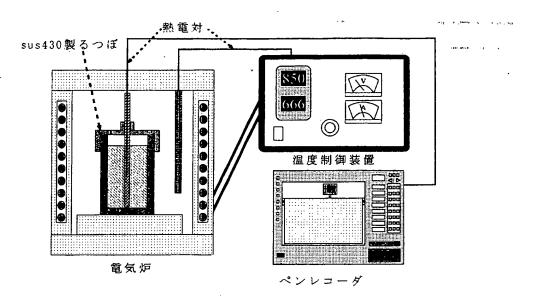


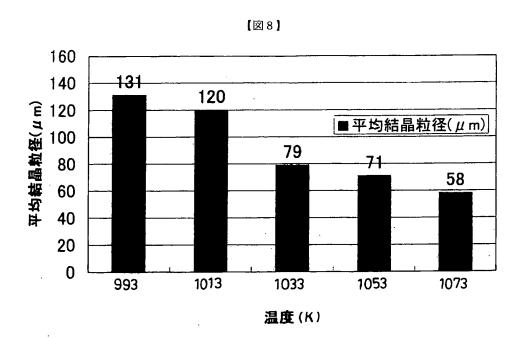
炭素粉末を添加した鋳造組織

【図7】

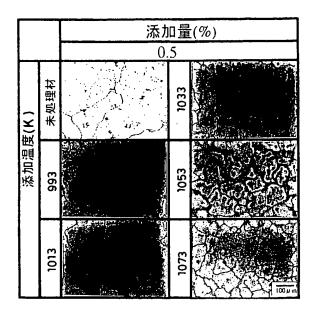


【図6】

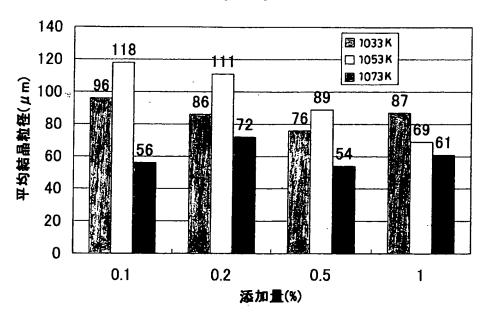




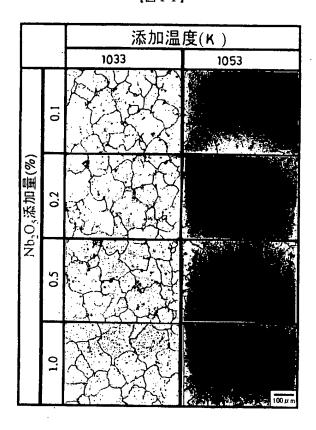
【図9】







【図11】



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(54) GRAIN REFINING METHOD FOR CAST ARTICLE OF MAGNESIUM ALLOY (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a grain refining method for the cast article of a magnesium alloy, which can improve the mechanical properties by refining crystal structures without generating dioxin.

SOLUTION: This method for refining the crystal grains in the cast structure comprises adding a pure carbon (C) powder, or niobium pentoxide 0(Nb2O5) or divanadium pentoxide (V2O5) together with the carbon (C) source, into a molten magnesium alloy containing aluminum (AI) and manganese (Mn).

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The grain-refining approach of the Magnesium alloy cast characterized by making crystal grain of cast structure detailed by adding pure carbon (C) powder in the Magnesium alloy melt containing aluminum (aluminum) and manganese (Mn).

[Claim 2] The grain-refining approach of the Magnesium alloy cast characterized by making crystal grain of cast structure detailed by adding 5 niobium oxide (Nb 2O5) or 5 oxidization 2 vanadium (V2O5) with the source of carbon (C) in the Magnesium alloy melt containing aluminum (aluminum) and manganese (Mn). [Claim 3] It is the grain-refining approach of the Magnesium alloy cast according to claim 2 which the addition of the 5 niobium oxide (Nb 2O5) to the amount of melt or 5 oxidization 2 vanadium (V2O5) is 0.1 – 3%, and is characterized by addition temperature being 993–1073K.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the grain-refining approach of a Magnesium alloy cast that a mechanical property is improvable, by making the crystalline structure detailed, without generating dioxin.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The approach which does not need addition of a detailed-ized agent, and the needing approach are learned as the grain-refining approach of the Magnesium alloy containing aluminum (aluminum), for example, AZ system. After the former overheats alloy melt (molten metal) more than the melting point to about (1123-1173K) 150-250 degrees C and carries out extent maintenance for 5 to 15 minutes (0.3-0.9ks), it is an overheating approach which quenches to casting temperature, and it is said for the detailed-ized device in this approach to be heterogeneous nucleation with an aluminum-Mn-(Fe) compound. However, since this approach had high processing temperature, energy cost started, costs increased also to antioxidizing of a molten metal, and the maintenance check activity of a molten metal pan, and economical efficiency and safety reservation also had many problems. There is a carbon addition method which adds the compound which contains carbon (C) in a molten metal around 750 degrees C (1023K) in the latter, and it is said that the detailed-ized device in this approach is the heterogeneous nucleation by the aluminum carbide (aluminum4C3) to which C in a compound and aluminum in a molten metal reacted. However, although C2Cl6 was industrially added as a detailed-ized agent, since dioxin (2, 3, 7, 8-tetra-chloro dibenzo p-dioxin Cl 2 (C6H2)O2 (C6H2) Cl2) occurs, as for current, use is forbidden. Moreover, it is the approach of there being a secondary salt-ized iron method (Elfinal law) besides these, and adding around 760 degrees C (1053K), and carrying out maintenance of the ferric chloride (FeCl3) for 30 to 60 minutes (1.8-3.6ks), an aluminum-Mn-Fe compound serves as a heterogeneous nucleus, it is said that grain refining happens, and if Mn is not contained more than constant value, it is reported that it is not notably made detailed. However, since, as for this approach, corrosion resistance is spoiled by local battery operation of Fe and Mg, current is not performed. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, the detailed-ized

processing by addition of a detailed-ized agent has low processing temperature compared with overheating processing, and has the advantage that it is processing suitable for the extensive dissolution. then, the detailed-ized agent which dioxin generates — desire of the detailed-ized agent of the substitution replaced with C2Cl6 was carried out. Furthermore, since corrosion resistance is spoiled by Fe in detailed-izing by the aforementioned secondary salt-ized iron method, it aims at not spoiling corrosion resistance, changing the structure of an aluminum—Mn compound, making it act as nucleation matter of Mg, and attaining detailed-ization by adding other elements which replace this. [0004]

It is means] in order to solve [technical problem. This invention is proposed in view of the above, and it is related with the grain-refining approach of the Magnesium alloy cast characterized by making crystal grain detailed by adding pure carbon (C) powder in the Magnesium alloy melt which contains aluminum (aluminum) and manganese (Mn) as the 1st invention.

[0005] Moreover, this invention also proposes the grain-refining approach of the Magnesium alloy cast characterized by making crystal grain detailed by adding 5 niobium oxide (Nb 205) or 5 oxidization 2 vanadium (V2O5) with the source of carbon (C) in the Magnesium alloy melt which contains aluminum (aluminum) and manganese (Mn) as the 2nd invention.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Although especially the Magnesium alloy containing aluminum and Mn which are used for invention and invention of the 2nd of the 1st of said this invention is not limited about the presentation, in the following explanation, it contains aluminum during the presentation and AZ91 alloy used also for sand castings is used for it as an impurity, including Mn.

[0007] Moreover, although the graphite 5 micrometers or less accompanied by a super-high grade argon (Ar) gas carrier was used for the pure carbon powder used for said 1st invention in the example (<u>drawing 1</u>) mentioned later, it is not limited to especially these. For example, helium (helium) gas is sufficient as carrier gas, and particle size is so good that it is small. Moreover, activated carbon (independent) may be used.

[0008] Moreover, although detailed-ization is attained like 1053K or more elevated temperatures for a short time, since the addition temperature of pure carbon powder has a possibility that a molten metal may ignite, about 1023K are desirable [temperature].

[0009] It is not necessary to use said pure carbon powder, and since it is premised on Nb 2O5 or concomitant use of V2O5, as a carbon source used for said 2nd invention, gases, such as carbonic acid (CO2) gas, are sufficient, solid-states, such as activated carbon, are sufficient, and the carbon source of a gestalt can be used suitably.

[0010] Moreover, powder is sufficient as Nb 2O5 used for said 2nd invention, or V2O5, and what was fabricated to massive (a tablet, pellet, etc.) is sufficient as them. When using activated carbon etc. as said carbon source, it mixes, and it may fabricate massive and you may add. 0.1 – 3% of the addition to these [Nb 2O5] or the amount of molten metals (alloy melt) of V2O5 is desirable. The detailed—ized

effectiveness of crystal grain sufficient at less than 0.1% is accepted, and it is, and is **. That is, detailed-ized effectiveness with a carbonic acid (CO2) gas independent or the more sufficient activated carbon independent is acquired. Moreover, in the addition exceeding 3%, the mechanical property of the casting object acquired since private seal ** and an impurity content increase the grain-refining effectiveness beyond it etc. falls. In addition, unsettled particle-size level was about about 140-200 micrometers, if-izing of this could be carried out [detailed], the effectiveness of detailed-izing will be accepted, but since the crystalline structure of an alloy was so desirable that it was detailed, it aimed at 100 micrometers or less as conditioning for acquiring higher detailed-ized effectiveness. Moreover, it is found out by what this detailed-ization of 100 micrometers or less was accepted in that Mn compounds which spheroidized in crystal grain are scattered, and improvement in a mechanical property is expected from it.

[0011] Moreover, as for Nb 2O5 or the addition temperature of V2O5, 993–1073K are desirable, and it is 1033–1073K more preferably. The detailed–ized effectiveness of crystal grain has the relatively large one where addition temperature is higher, and the detailed–ized effectiveness of crystal grain sufficient at temperature lower than 993K is not accepted, the grain–refining effectiveness beyond it is not accepted at temperature higher than 1073K, but problems, such as increase of energy cost, are produced rather. It was found out that high, irrespective of (0.1%) Nb 2O5 or the addition of V2O5, i.e., minimum, detailed–ized effectiveness is acquired especially for addition temperature by 1073K.

[0012]

[Example] Example 1 [the approach of adding pure carbon powder]

1–1) Using the SUS430 stainless steel (Fe–18% Cr) of the Fe–Cr system which does not contain the production nickel of crucible, this plate was bent to the cylindrical shape and crucible was produced by gas welding. Three layer of little FeAl which performs immersion plating by the pure aluminum bath in order to raise high-temperature-oxidation-proof nature furthermore, and gets wet with Mg on a crucible front face by overheating diffusion after that were made to form. Moreover, the magnesium oxide of reagent chemicals was applied to all the casting instruments containing crucible, and mixing of the impurity in the case of the alloy dissolution was prevented.

[0013] 1-2) The AZ91E Magnesium alloy of commercial material was used for the test-method experiment. This presentation is shown in Table 1.

[Table 1] AZ91Eマグネシウム合金の化学成分

(mass%)

ΑI	Zn	Mn	Si	Си	Ni	Fe	М д
9. 01	0. 82	0. 22	0. 01	0. 001	0. 0002	0.0017	Bal

The experimental device introduced into the carbon powder scattering unit the super-high grade Ar gas supplied from a super-high grade Ar (argon) chemical

cylinder, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, and it performed it by the method which blows 5-micrometer carbon powder (graphite) into a molten metal. In addition, in the carbon powder scattering unit, 5-micrometer carbon powder is put into a tank pars basilaris ossis occipitalis, and 5-micrometer carbon powder which blew super-high grade Ar gas intermittently, and was dispersed in the tank was introduced in the molten metal through the 200-mesh wire gauze. In order to remove the impurity on the front face of an ingot, the nitric acid performed pickling, the 700g alloy was put into crucible, and it dissolved using the electric furnace.

Trial A; 0.6ks addition of the 5-micrometer carbon powder was carried out after the alloy dissolution at the addition temperature 973, 993, 1013, 1023, 1053, and 1073K. It cast by having produced the thing (unsettled material) unsettled for a comparison, and the thing of only Ar gas, and the diameter of average crystal grain of cast structure was measured with the optical microscope.

Trial B; in addition temperature 1023K, the addition time amount of 5-micrometer carbon powder was changed to 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 1.2, 1.5, and 1.8ks, and it measured similarly.

Trial C; at the addition temperature 1053 and 1073K, the addition time amount of 5-micrometer carbon powder was changed to 0.3, 0.6, and 0.9ks, and it measured similarly.

[0014] 1-3) The result of the test-result trial A; relation with the diameter of average crystal grain of addition temperature and cast structure in case the addition time amount of 5-micrometer carbon powder is 0.6ks(es) was shown in drawing 2. Moreover, the cast structure by the optical microscope was shown in drawing 3. The diameter of average crystal grain of unsettled material was about 138 micrometers, and when it was about addition temperature 1000K more than, detailed-ized effectiveness was accepted so that more clearly than drawing 2. 1023K or more addition temperature and remarkable detailed-ized effectiveness were especially acquired at 1053K or more addition temperature further. The result of Trial B; the cast structure by the optical microscope at the time of changing addition time amount in case the addition temperature of 5-micrometer carbon powder is 1023K was shown in drawing 4. When it was 0.6 or more kses of addition time amount so that more clearly than drawing 4, detailed-ized effectiveness was accepted, and remarkable detailed-ized effectiveness was acquired especially by 0.9 or more kses.

The result of Trial C; the cast structure by the optical microscope at the time of changing addition time amount in case the addition temperature of 5-micrometer carbon powder is 1053 and 1073K was shown in <u>drawing 5</u>. Detailed-ized effectiveness sufficient also by addition time amount 0.3ks was accepted to be clear, and especially 0.6 or more kses were more desirable than <u>drawing 5</u>. [0015] Example 2 [the approach of adding a carbon source and Nb 205] 2-1) Crucible was produced like the production above 1-1 of crucible and phosphorizer. Moreover, with the same ingredient, the phosphorizer for adding the lid and Nb 205 for combustion prevention was also produced. [0016] 2-2) It examined in the procedure shown in <u>drawing 7</u> using the experimental device of drawing 6 using the same AZ91E Magnesium alloy as the

test-method above 1-2.

Trial D; in order that Nb 205 might investigate first the temperature which acts on detailed-ization effectively, it added by making an addition regularity (0.5mass%). Nb 205 used as the tablet at the addition temperature 993, 1013, 1033, 1055, and 1073K after the alloy dissolution — phosphorizer — the amount of molten metals — receiving — 0.5mass(es)% (it is hereafter described as %) — it added, atmospheric—air radiationnal cooling was carried out after reaction termination and out of the furnace, and teeming was carried out to phi20mm and round bar metal mold (room temperature) with a height of 100mm in 973K. On the occasion of teeming, CO2+SF6 mixed gas was sprayed on a molten metal and mold, and while making CO2 into the carbon source, combustion of a molten metal was prevented. It cast by having produced the thing (unsettled material) unsettled for a comparison, and the diameter of average crystal grain of cast structure was measured with the optical microscope.

trial E; — the Nb2O5 addition temperature (1033, 1053, and 1073K) the detailed-ized effectiveness of crystal grain was accepted to be in the above-mentioned experiment next — 20Nb5 addition — 0.1 and 0. — it was made to change with 2, 0.5, and 1%, and cast like the above. Moreover, in order to make the eutectic produced by quenching for organization observation dissolve, solution treatment was performed in 673K and 14.4ks. In organization observation of the obtained sample, the diameter of average crystal grain was measured with microtomy using the optical microscope.

[0017] 2-3) The result of the test-result trial D; drawing 8 shows the relation of the addition temperature of Nb 2O5 exerted on the diameter of average crystal grain of cast structure. Moreover, the cast structure by the optical microscope was shown in drawing 9. Although the diameter of average crystal grain of unsettled material is about 192 micrometers, and all were made detailed compared with this so that more clearly than drawing 8, the diameter of average crystal grain was set to 100 micrometers or less especially in 1033, 1055, and 1073K, and remarkable detailed-ized effectiveness was accepted. That is, the inclination for the diameter of crystal grain to become fine was seen, the reduction reaction progressed, so that added Nb 2O5 was an elevated temperature, and high detailed-ized effectiveness was acquired as addition temperature became an elevated temperature.

The result of Trial E; <u>drawing 10</u> shows change of the cast structure at the time of changing 20Nb5 addition especially about the addition temperature 1033, 1053, and 1073K as which high detailed-ized effectiveness was regarded, i.e., the relation of the 20Nb5 addition and addition temperature which are exerted on the diameter of average crystal grain of cast structure. Moreover, the cast structure by the optical microscope was shown in <u>drawing 11</u> and <u>drawing 12</u>. The inclination averaged and made detailed regardless of 20Nb5 addition in 1033 and 1073K was seen so that more clearly than <u>drawing 10</u>, and balling-up of Mn compound was observed notably. A particle size (about 60 micrometers) very fine especially 1073K was obtained. However, about 1053K, the inclination for crystal grain to become fine with the increment in an addition was seen.

[0018] Although this invention was explained based on the example above, this

invention can be carried out even to how, unless it is not limited to said example and the configuration of a publication is changed into a claim.

[0019]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, the grain-refining approach of the Magnesium alloy cast of this invention can improve a mechanical property by making the crystalline structure detailed, without generating dioxin.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the mimetic diagram showing the experimental device used in the example 1.

[Drawing 2] It is the graph which shows the relation of the addition temperature of 5-micrometer carbon powder and the diameter of average crystal grain of cast structure in an example 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the copy of the optical microscope photograph in which the cast structure at the time of changing the addition temperature of 5-micrometer carbon powder in an example 1 is shown.

[Drawing 4] It is the copy of the optical microscope photograph in which the cast structure at the time of setting addition temperature of 5-micrometer carbon powder in an example 1 to 1023K, and changing addition time amount is shown. [Drawing 5] It is the copy of the optical microscope photograph in which the cast structure at the time of setting addition temperature of 5-micrometer carbon powder in an example 1 to 1053 and 1073K, and changing addition time amount is shown.

[Drawing 6] It is the mimetic diagram showing the experimental device used in the example 2.

[Drawing 7] It is the flow which shows the experiment procedure of an example 2. [Drawing 8] It is the graph which shows the relation of the addition temperature of Nb 2O5 exerted on the diameter of average crystal grain of cast structure in an example 2.

[Drawing 9] It is the copy of the optical microscope photograph in which the cast structure at the time of changing the addition temperature of Nb 2O5 in an example 2 is shown.

[Drawing 10] It is the graph which shows the effect of 20Nb5 addition and addition temperature which are exerted on the diameter of average crystal grain of cast structure in the addition temperature 1033, 1053, and 1073K of Nb 205 in an example 2.

[Drawing 11] It is the copy of the optical microscope photograph in which the cast structure at the time of setting addition temperature of Nb 2O5 in an example 2 to 1033 and 1053K, and changing an addition is shown.

[Drawing 12] It is the copy of the optical microscope photograph in which the cast structure at the time of setting addition temperature of Nb 2O5 in an example 2

to	1073K,	and	changing ar	addition	is	shown.
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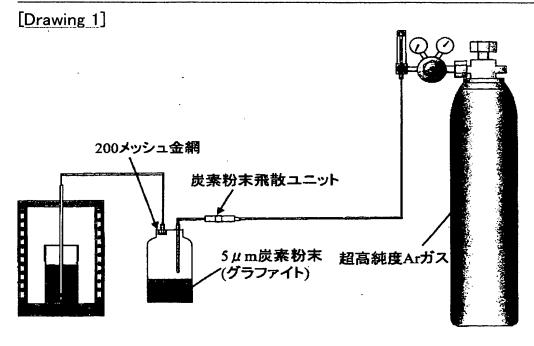
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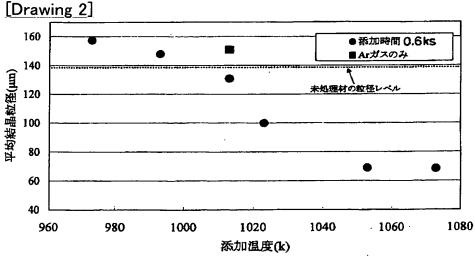
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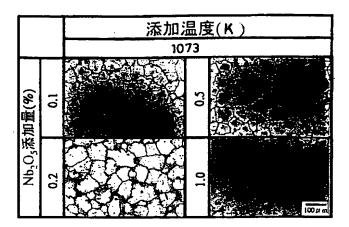
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DRAWINGS

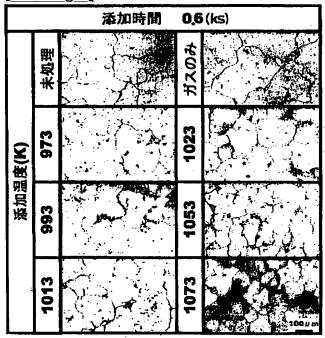




[Drawing 12]

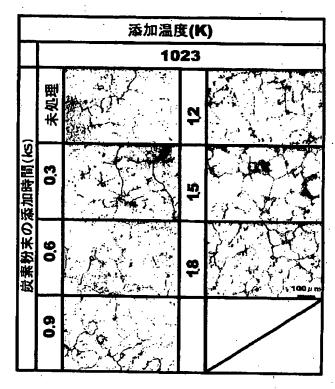


[Drawing 3]



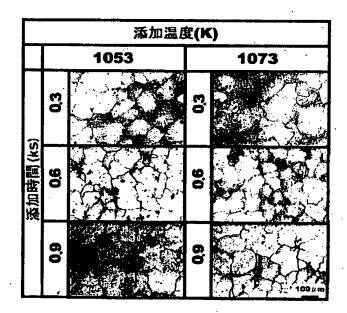
炭素粉末を添加した鋳造組織

[Drawing 4]



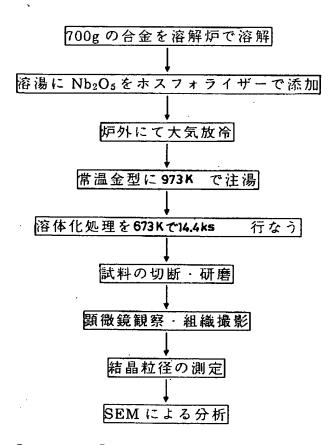
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[Drawing 5]

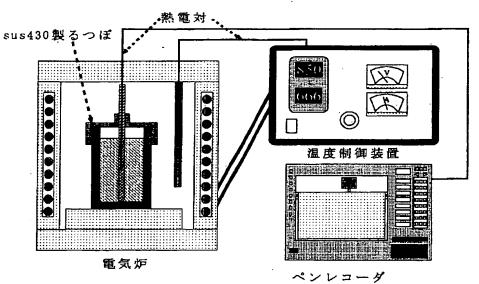


炭素粉末を添加した鋳造組織

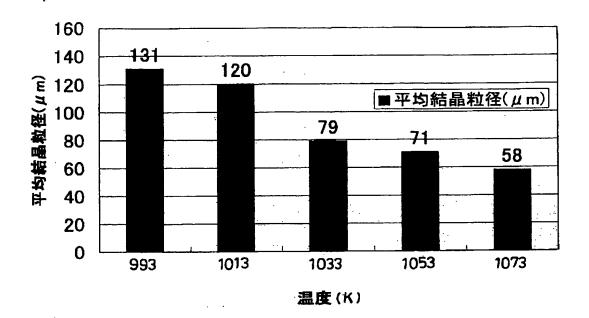
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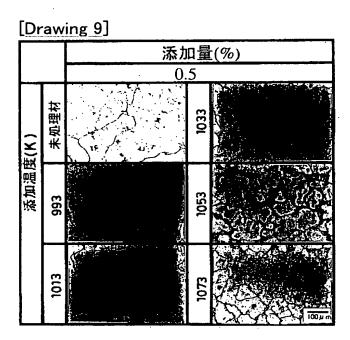


[Drawing 6]

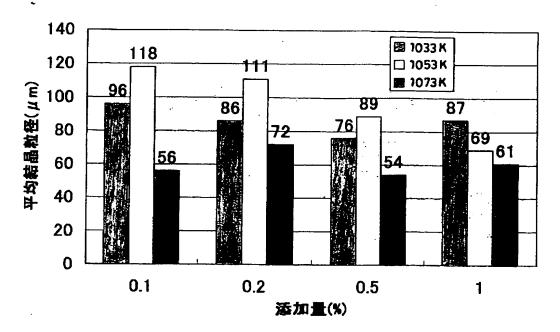


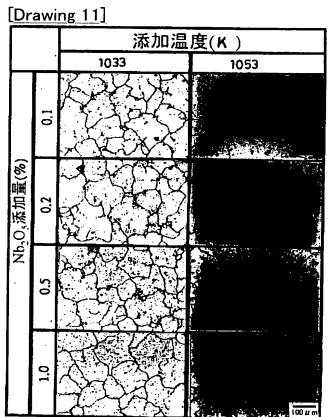
[Drawing 8]





[Drawing 10]





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